

DEBATE IN THE SENATE. IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1840.

The motion submitted by Mr. WEBSTER on Monday last, proposing to refer to the President's Message as relates to the Finance to the Committee on Finance, coming up for consideration.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and addressed the Senate near as follows:

Mr. President: It has not been without great reluctance that I have risen to offer any remarks on the Message of the President, especially at this early period of the session. I have no wish to witness a prolonged and angry and exciting discussion on the topics it contains. The Message is, mainly, devoted to an elaborate and plausible defence of the course of the existing Administration on the finances and currency of the country; it dwells on the subjects which have been so long discussed among us, on banks and banking, on the State debts, and the dangers arising from them—on the Independent Treasury, as it has been called, on the Independent Treasury, as others have denominated it. I propose now to deal with none of these points, so far as they may be supposed to affect the merits or character of the Administration; they have, as I understand it, been passed upon by the country; and I have no disposition to reargue any of them. Nor do I wish to enter upon any inquiry as to what, in these matters, is supposed to have been approved or disapproved by the People of the United States. It appears, however, thus far, to be the disposition of the nation to change the Administration of the Government. All I purpose at this time to do is, to present some remarks on the subject of the finances, speaking on the present state of things only, without recurring to the past, or speculating as to the future. Yet I suppose that some proper forecast, some disposition to provide for what is before us, naturally mixes itself up in a greater or less degree with all inquiries of this sort.

In this view, I shall submit a few thoughts upon the Message of the President, but I deem it necessary to preface what I shall say with some few preliminary remarks:

And, first, I will say a word or two on the question whether or not an unfounded or erroneous impression is communicated to the People by that document. In this point of view I notice what the President says in the 8th page. He there represents it as the great distinctive principle—the grand difference in the characters of our public men—that of one class of them it has been the constant object to create and to maintain a public debt, and with another, to prevent and to discharge it. This I consider as an unfounded imputation on those who have conducted the Government of this country. The President says he has "deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance of a duty especially enjoined upon him by the Constitution." It will serve, also, to illustrate more fully the principles by which he has been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were earliest in their development, and have been more important in their consequences than any that have arisen under our system of government; he "alludes to a national debt and National Bank."

About a National Bank I have nothing at present to say; but here it is officially announced to us that it has been a great contested question in the country whether there shall or shall not be a national debt! Now, I submit it to the Senate whether there has ever existed in the country any party, at any time, which avowed itself in favor of a national debt, *per se*, as a thing desirable? Does the history of the past debts contracted by the Government lay the least foundation for any such assertion? The first national debt we have had was the loan negotiated in Holland by John Adams. None, I presume, ever doubted the policy of such a loan in the then circumstances of the country. Then there came the debt contracted for the pay of the Revolutionary army, by the Continental Congress, or rather by the country through that Congress. Next were the debts incurred during the war by the States for the purpose of carrying on the war. Provisions were made for discharging these debts as the cost of our Revolution; can any body object to a debt like this? Of the same character were the loans made by Government to carry on the late war with Great Britain. These are the principal national debts we have ever contracted, and I cannot but think it singularly unfortunate that what looks so much like an imputation on those who authorized these loans should come from the head of an Administration which, so far as I know, is the first that has ever commenced a national debt in time of profound peace.

And now to proceed to the actual state of the finances. The Message, though it does not call the obligations of the Government a national debt, but, on the contrary, speaks in the strongest terms against a national debt, yet admits that there are Treasury notes outstanding, and bearing interest, to the amount of four and a half millions; and I see, connected with this, other important and leading truths, very necessary to be considered by those who would look out beforehand that they may provide for future revenue. Of these, the first in importance is, that the expenditures of the Government during the term of the present Administration have greatly exceeded its income. I shall not now argue the question whether these expenditures have been reasonable or unreasonable, necessary or unnecessary. I am looking at the facts in a financial view purely—and I say that our experience of the action of Congress during the last four years has been, that the public expenditure has exceeded the public income at the rate of SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM. This is easily demonstrated.

At the commencement of the first year of this Presidential term, in January, 1837, there was in the Treasury a balance of six millions of dollars, which was reserved from distribution by what has usually been called the Deposit Act. The intentions of Congress was to reserve five millions only; but, in consequence of an uncertainty which attended the mode of effecting this result, the Secretary, in his calculations, wishing to be, at least, on the safe side, it turned out that the sum actually reserved was six millions. Here, then, was this amount in the Treasury on the first of January, 1837. Events occurred during that year which induced Congress to modify the Deposit Act so as to bring back again into the Treasury the fourth instalment of the sum to be deposited with the States, which amounted to nine millions. I find further, from the communications of the Secretary of the Treasury now submitted to the Senate, that, of the stock of the United States in the Bank of the United States for which bonds had been given to the Treasury by the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, which bonds are now paid, there have been received eight millions. Now, sir, these are all items of a pre-existing fund,

some of which have accrued since January, 1837.

To these I may add the outstanding Treasury notes running on interest, (four and a half millions) and the whole forms an aggregate of twenty-seven and a half millions of dollars of revenue, in addition to the current revenue, which have been expended in three and a half or four years—excepting, of course, what may remain in the Treasury at the end of that term. Here, then, has the Government been expending money at the rate of nearly eight millions per annum beyond its income. What state of things is that? Suppose it should go on. Does not every man see that we have a vast debt immediately before us?

But is this all—is this all? I am inclined to think that, in one respect, at least, it is not all. The Treasury, I think, has not duly distinguished, in reference to one important branch of its administration, between Treasury funds proper and a trust fund, set apart by treaty stipulation, to be invested for the benefit of certain Indian tribes. I say the Treasury has taken, as belonging to the Government, that which properly belongs to a trust fund which the Government engaged to invest in permanent stocks for the benefit of certain Indian tribes. This makes it necessary, Mr. W., said, to look a little into these trust funds. He referred to public documents to show that these trust funds had been invested in different State stocks, upon some of which purchases considerable premiums had been paid. These trust funds, according to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, had been mixed up in account with the general funds of the Treasury, instead of being invested, according to the intent of treaty stipulations, in permanent stock to be held perpetually for the use of the Indians. The fact appears to be that, instead of keeping a separate account of these trust funds, the amount purchased has been passed to the general credit of the Treasury accounts, and the cost of stocks for their investment has been charged on the outside. As a matter of account and book-keeping this might be thought correct, or it might not; but Mr. W. said he thought it would have been better to keep a separate account for funds thus held in trust, as every private individual does, who is made a trustee for the interests of others. If the facts were as he had gathered from the report submitted to Congress, here were three or four hundred thousand dollars of the trust fund not invested, and which remain yet to be invested for the benefit of these Indian tribes. As to the rates at which the stocks had been purchased, Mr. W. said he found that certain Alabama stocks had been bought at various and remarkable rates of premiums. [These were stated with some particularity by Mr. W.—but in this hasty sketch, the reporter cannot undertake to give them, but will, if practicable, prepare a note of them for another day.]

We have treaties with a number of tribes ratified within late years (said Mr. W.) by which we stipulated to invest the proceeds of these lands in stocks of a permanent kind bearing interest. We are indebted, therefore, to these Indians in the whole amount we agreed to pay for these lands, which have been transferred to us, surveyed, put in market, and large portions of which, I suppose, have ere this been disposed of. We promised to invest the proceeds for their benefit—which has not been done. Instead of asking for money wherewith to purchase these stocks, the Treasury has been contented to ask for the amount of interest only, holding the United States debtors to the Indians, whereby a debt to all intents and purposes, to the whole amount of this trust fund, is created, and it is to be added to the amount of debt due by the Government. I do not say it must be paid to day, or to-morrow, but it is an outstanding debt; the Government is under an undischarged treaty obligation to raise the money, and with it to buy stock for the benefit of the Indians.

After pointing out some discrepancies in the Treasury reports in regard to these investments, Mr. W. went on to the consideration of other outstanding demands upon the Treasury. "That there are other debts in an undischarged state which must soon be provided for, (said he,) no one doubts; debts for public works, debts for the war in Florida, claims of indemnity for Indian spoliation; and if half of what we hear be true, the amount of these collective obligations cannot but be large."

Here, then, I understand, there is a heavy debt hanging over the country, consisting of various items—some for borrowed money, some to meet Indian treaties, and others to pay claims and accounts not yet liquidated—all of which must be provided for and taken into consideration in any fair estimate of the ways and means.

I agree with all that is said in the Message as to the great impolicy, in time of peace, of commencing a public debt; but it seems to me rather extraordinary and inappropriate in the President to admonish others against such a measure, with all these facts immediately before him.

None doubt, in point of principle or expediency, as to the creation of a public debt, whether in the form of stock or of Treasury notes bearing interest and renewable; or, if there be any difference in point of expediency, none at least can entertain any great doubt which of the two forms is best. Treasury notes are certainly not the cheaper of the two.

Now, we find the existence of this public debt as early as the existence of the present administration itself. It began at the called session in September, 1837. From the date of the first Treasury note bill, in September, 1837, there has been no moment in which the Government was not in debt for borrowed money. The Secretary says it is not expected that the Treasury notes now out can be paid off earlier than in March, 1842. In whatever sort words he chooses to invest the matter, the sum and substance is this: that there must be a new issue of Treasury notes before the Government can be freed from embarrassment.

I must confess that it seems to me that the scope and tendency of the remarks in the message do go to produce an erroneous impression. Here are a series of very strong sentiments against a public debt—against beginning a public debt—and all said in face of a debt already begun—existing now, and under such circumstances as create the fear that it will turn out to be a very large one. We know that these various outstanding charges cannot, or at least will not, be brought together and presented in one aggregate sum for some months to come. Is it intended by this document to forestall public opinion, so as, when it shall appear that there is a public debt, to give it a date posterior to the 4th of March next? I hope not. I do not impute such a design. So far, however, as I am concerned, I shall take special good care to prevent any such result. I shall certainly recommend that there be a new set of books opened; that there be what merchants call "a rest." That what is collected prior to 1841, and what is expended prior to 1841, stand against each other; so that, if there shall appear a balance in favor of this administration, it may be stated; and if the result shall be that the administration is left

in debt, let that debt appear, and let it be denominated "the debt of 1841," which it will be the duty of Congress to provide for.

In one or two other respects the message is calculated to create quite an erroneous impression. In the 5th page the President speaks on the subject of the Treasury notes in as mitigated a tone as possible, and tells us, first, that "this small amount still outstanding," is "composed of such as are not yet due." I suppose we all know that; and then he adds that they are "less by twenty-three millions than the United States have on deposit with the States." I ask the Senate, and I would, if I could, ask the President, whether he means to recommend to Congress to withdraw the deposits now in the hands of the States to discharge this debt on Treasury notes? Do the Administration look to these deposits as a fund out of which to discharge any of the debts of the Treasury? I find no recommendation of such a measure? Why, then, were these two things connected? There is nothing in the fact that the amount of Treasury notes is less by twenty-three millions than the amount deposited with the States, unless he means to recommend that the latter sum shall be looked to as a means of discharging the former. Does he mean to inform Congress that twenty-three are less than twenty-eight? If not, why are the two thus placed in juxtaposition? The Secretary of the Treasury treats the matter in much the same way. He speaks of the deposits with the States as of funds in the Treasury. Look at his report. In stating the resources of the Treasury, he mentions the 28 millions on deposit with the States. What can be the purpose of such a statement? When a Secretary of the Treasury presents to the world a statement of the means of his Department, it is universally supposed that his statement is confined to what either exists in the Treasury, or is likely to accrue under the operations of existing laws. But this deposit with the States is no more under the control of the Treasury than any other money in the country. He knows full well that an act of Congress is as necessary to his disposal of any part of that sum, as it is to augment the rate of duties at the custom house. The Treasury can no more use the deposits with the States, than it can lay a direct tax. What can be the purpose—the fair purpose—of presenting sums as funds in the Treasury when they are not in the Treasury? Or what can be the fair purpose of referring to a fund as a means of payment, when it cannot be touched, unless the President means to recommend to Congress to recall the deposits made with the States? That Congress can do, and so it can augment the rate of duties, but till it does, those deposits are no more means in the Treasury than if they belonged to another nation. The day, I hope, will come—I have long desired it—when we shall see plain facts plainly stated; when the reports of our fiscal officers will deal less in guesses at the future, and will use forms and phrases, I will not say that are designed to mislead and mystify, but the result of which is to mislead and to mystify the nation.

I said that though the honorable Secretary pretty clearly intimates that we must resort to a new issue of Treasury notes, yet the result of all is, that if Congress wish to avoid the necessity either of increasing the duties, or of issuing new Treasury notes, he has a resource ready for them, viz: to reduce their appropriations below even his own estimates. This is much like what he told us last year: and yet when we did reduce our appropriations within even his estimates, still the Treasury is in want of money.

One other remark is suggested by what the President says to us on the 6th page of his Message. He tells us that it is possible to avoid the "creation of a permanent debt by the General Government," and then goes to observe,—"But to accomplish so desirable an object, two things are indispensable: first, that the action of the Federal Government be kept within the bounds prescribed by its founders." Now, I did suppose that this duty of keeping the action of the Federal Government within the bounds of the Constitution was absolute; that it was not affected by times, circumstances, or condition, but was always peremptory and mandatory. What is the inference to be drawn from the language of the President? If the Treasury is empty, you must keep within the Constitution; and what if it is full? Are you to break its bounds? To transcend the Constitution? I had always thought we should neither be tempted to this by an overflow of Treasury, nor deterred by an empty one from taking such a course as the exigencies of the country might require.

There is also an important omission in the Message, to which I would call the notice of the Senate, and of the country. The President says the revenue has fallen off two and a half millions of dollars under two biennial reductions of the rate of duties at the custom houses under the law of 1833. Be it so. But do we not all know that there is before us, within a year, and a half more another and the last of these reductions? Do we not see, then, from the present existence of a large debt, and from this further reduction of duties (that is, if nothing shall be done to change the law as it now stands) that a case is presented which will call for the deliberation and wisdom of Congress, and that some effort will be required to relieve the country.

But here is no recommendation at all on the subject of the revenue. No increase is recommended of the duties on articles of luxury, such as wines and silks, nor any other way suggested of providing for the discharge of the existing debt. Now the result of the whole is, that the experience of the President has shown that the revenue of the country is not equal to its expenditures; that the Government is spending seven millions a year beyond its income; and that we are in the process of running right into the jaws of debt; and yet there is not one practical recommendation as to the reduction of the debt, or its extinguishment; but the Message contents itself with general and ardent recommendations not to create a debt!

I know not what will have to be done to meet the deficiency of the next quarter. I suppose his recommendation to issue Treasury notes will be followed. I should, myself, have great preference a tax on French wines and silks. It is obvious that if this or something like it is not done, the time approaches, and is not far off, when the provision will have to be made by another Congress.

I have thus stated my views of this portion of the Message. I think it leads to what may render an Extra Session necessary—a result I greatly deprecate on many accounts, especially on account of the great expenditure with which it will be unavoidably attended. I hope, therefore, that those who have now the power in their hands will make such reasonable and adequate provision for the public exigency as may render the occurrence of an Extra Session avoidable.

Mr. WRIGHT rose and observed that it was his duty to answer the remarks of the honorable Senator who had just taken his seat. The Senator had referred to but one point on which Mr. Wright was not in possession of the requisite documentary authority; if it were the pleasure of

the Senate, he could wish the further consideration of the resolution postponed; but if not, he would now proceed.

The postponement was ordered by general consent; when, Mr. CALHOUN moving an adjournment, The Senate adjourned.

VIRGINIA—OFFICIAL.

	Van Buren.	Harrison.
Accomac	239	739
Albemarle	517	714
Alleghany	171	84
Amelia	240	166
Amherst	329	372
Augusta	455	1204
Bath	218	203
Bedford	558	919
Berkeley	372	599
Botetourt	575	407
Brooke	516	350
Brunswick	380	261
Braxton	202	109
Buckingham	520	475
Cabell	436	481
Campbell	487	718
Caroline	467	399
Charles City	30	173
Charlotte	327	318
Chesterfield	588	298
Culpeper	295	351
Cumberland	229	262
Clark	191	174
Dinwiddie	235	302
Elizabeth city	85	141
Essex	125	241
Fairfax	321	366
Fauquier	553	663
Fayette	183	199
Fluvanna	153	334
Floyd	279	145
Franklin	515	569
Frederick	743	755
Giles	298	292
Glenostock	179	247
Grovesland	333	120
Grayson	589	459
Greenville	156	110
Greene	230	65
Greenbrier	308	548
Halifax	954	422
Hampshire	605	729
Hanover	462	450
Hardy	230	497
Harrison	1341	828
Henric	398	445
Henry	181	311
Isle of Wight	533	86
James City	9	141
Jefferson	592	667
Jackson	211	258
Kanawha	324	327
King and Queen	203	232
King George	120	168
King William	306	115
Lancaster	87	170
Lee	489	275
Lewis	616	386
Logan	189	136
Loudon	181	1269
Louisia	475	375
Lunenburg	362	228
Madison	532	53
Mathews	220	180
Mason	304	405
Mecklenburg	561	319
Mercer	125	146
Middlesex	123	101
Monongahela	1236	681
Monroe	402	458
Montgomery	423	408
Morgan	261	338
Nansemond	145	179
Nelson	259	383
Norfolk county	237	404
Norfolk borough	478	561
New Kent	298	629
Northampton	156	198
Northumberland	21	334
Nottoway	183	133
Nicholas	190	132
Ohio	120	173
Orange	287	924
Pager	235	231
Pa. Rick	528	45
Pendleton	00	63
Pittsylvania	468	389
Pocahontas	616	876
Powhatan	210	107
Pulaski	210	176
Preston	161	142
Petersburg	464	396
Prince Anne	262	245
Prince Edward	274	402
Prince George	361	268
Prince William	237	124
Randolph	393	167
Rappahannock	321	450
Rockbridge	509	310
Rockingham	635	635
Richmond city	176	580
Richmond county	151	177
Rockingham	1444	256
Russell	298	264
Roanoke	252	159
Scott	444	282
Shenandoah	1218	102
Smyth	305	250
Southampton	372	378
Spotsylvania	368	358
Stafford	295	265
Surry	198	95
Sussex	347	109
Tyler	439	325
Tazewell	486	113
Washington	624	364
Westmoreland	81	262
Wood	392	503
Wythe	474	278
Warwick	3	92
Warren	300	110
Williamsburg	83	83
York	12	192
	42,818	41,405
Van Buren's maj.		1,413

Liberia has a population of 4500 American colonists, and 30,000 natives. It has nine settlements or towns; the two most distant being 300 miles apart, on the sea coast—the others at various distances intermediate. Its territory, procured by purchase, contains nearly 500,000 acres of land, and other large tracts can be easily obtained of the native owners in the same way.—The Government is modelled after our own, and is purely republican—administered almost wholly by colored people. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending. Four printing presses are in operation. Twenty-one churches are organized, some of them composed of native converts.—More than 20 ordained ministers are engaged in religious teaching. Many Sabbath Schools are regularly attended. And on the whole, the colony never appeared better than now, nor so entirely attractive to its friends on the ground of its great usefulness.

THE TIMES. FAYETTE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1841.

ANOTHER HOBBY.

The late report of Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury, is very much like all previous productions from that accomplished financier. There is a confusion and evasiveness about it that would enable one to recognize its author if his name had not been signed to it. From it we learn the Receipts for 1840 ascertained and estimated, are set down at \$29,234,512, and the expenditures for the same year are set down at \$26,643,656, exclusive of the trusts and the Post Office. It is somewhat curious that neither the President nor his Secretary include the Post Office in their estimates. Mr. Van Buren admits that there may be some deficiency in that department—but how much is no where stated. The Secretary of the Treasury whose duty it was to have reported in reference to its condition—entirely silent,—thus leaving all to conjecture—having the integrity of Amos Kendall on which to base them! The following paragraph from the New York Star, will explain the reason why the condition of the Post Office Department was not referred to by the President or Mr. Woodbury:

"It is ascertained that Amos Kendall has left the Post Office a million of dollars in debt. Kendall's career will up like his colleagues—absolutely in disgrace. With all his pretensions, his bombast, his declarations and his influence with the late and present administration, he turns out to be absolutely good for nothing but petty intrigues and extensive mischief. He broke down Jackson and Van Buren, and had no capacity or economy to fill any public station requiring discretion and good sense. In addition to immense defalcations which will be ferreted out, it appears that the present men in power have sold the public property to raise the wind. On all the public works yet unfinished, they have sold hoes, axes, barrows, dredging machines, horses, workshops, &c. &c., for one quarter of the cost, all of which will have to be replaced at a heavy expense."

There is another portion of the report of the worthy head of the Treasury Department that deserves notice. He states that the expenditures of the present year exclusive of trust funds and the Post Office, amount to more than 26 millions, and this too under his most scrutinizing and rigid system of economy; and then with a modesty peculiar to himself, makes an estimate for the first year of Gen. Harrison's administration at 16 millions! We are unable to understand by what system of finance the Secretary can call an expenditure of 26 millions under Mr. V. B. very economizing, and the next breath say 10 millions less will be amply sufficient for the new administration! It has been such contempt of the public intelligence that went far to damn Mr. Van Buren in the eyes of the people, and when the history of his administration becomes known, the infamy of the gang will become a mark at which to point the finger of scorn. Why should the expenditures be lessened? Have not the public works throughout the Union been stopped for want of money? Do we not see that the very tools and implements that were needed to carry on those works, have been sold and will have to be replaced at the expense of the new administration?

We do not know that there are five millions of Treasury notes outstanding that Gen. Harrison will have to redeem? Are the Florida Indians whipped? Is the North Eastern boundary question settled, or debts to private individuals being liquidated? If these can be answered in such manner as to induce the belief that the expenditures should be reduced, we should like to see the answer. We believe it will be the object of the new administration to adhere to the strictest economy, but considering the situation of the country, we shall be surprised if Gen. Harrison finds himself able to curtail the expenses of the Government short of the two first years of his administration.

The election of JOHN McPHERSON BERRIEN to the Senate of the United States by the Whig members of the Georgia legislature, is another among the many convincing proofs that the old Democratic Republican party have been foremost in elevating Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. Mr. Berrien was an original Jackson man and a member of his first Cabinet. At the time Gen. J. commenced his systematic attempts on State rights, Judge Berrien with a large number of Southern politicians abandoned his administration, but General Jackson having a popularity independent of the principles which governed him, was not only re-elected by a large majority, but had the strength to proclaim his successor. Every delusion has its limit, and when Mr. Van Buren, whose claims to popular adoration and respect were but few and feeble, came to be judged of from the manner in which the principles of his administration would commend it to the country, we were no longer left in the dark as to which was the Democratic party.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—A FACT.

The senseless cry of the Loco Foco Journals throughout the country in reference to the alleged frauds on the ballot box by the Whig party at the late election, has induced us to look into the facts of the case and see what foundation there is for such a charge. As Mr. Shannon, the late Loco foco Governor of Ohio, took particular pains in his late message to prove that such has been the case in his State, and having the Presidential vote and the recent census as taken and reported by Van Buren Marshals laying before us, we find that there were 273,831 votes polled at the recent Presidential election in Ohio. By reference to the census, we find that there are 20 years of age and upwards, 346,611 white males—leaving 72,780 as being between the age of 20 and 21,—thus even admitting there are 72,780 of this age, and even then every vote given could have been a legal one. But there is no man of sense who can believe there is so large a number between the age of 20 and 21. It will be fair to state the number of persons between 20 and 30 as given in the column, and divide it by ten. By so doing, we find there are between 20 and 30, 137,478,—the tenth part of which is 10,747, which taken from 72,780 would leave 62,033 voters that did not go to the polls, and yet the intelligence of the people is insulted with the cry of double and illegal voting! "Drowning men will catch at straws."

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

It is now conceded that Missouri will be entitled to six members in this body, and already has speculation and prophecy commenced their offices. The Legislature, in all probability, will divide the State into six districts, but provide for the election by general ticket, giving to each district one member. In relation to the formation of districts there has already been considerable billing and cooing, and as our public men are in one part of the State, and the "dear democrats" in another, we apprehend the main battle will be fought over the formation of districts—the most probable arrangement being the following:—

1. St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Scott, New Madrid, Stoddard, Wayne, and Ripley. In this district we have heard the names of Messrs. Hudson, Kanney, and O'Neill of St. Louis; Messrs. Cannon and English of Cape Girardeau; and Mr. Hunter of Scott mentioned as aspirants.

2. Cole, Gasconade, Pulaski, Miller, Crawford, St. Francois, Madison, Washington, Perry, Franklin, and Morgan. In this district rumor throws to the wind Messrs. Edwards, Miller, and Minor, of Cole; Mr. Relfe of Washington, and Mr. Monroe of Morgan.

3. Greene, Newton, Barry, Taney, Folk, Benton, Pettis, Cooper, Saline, Lafayette, Johnson and Rives. Here we hear of the names of ugly John Miller and Congress John Miller of Cooper; Mr. Phelps of Greene; Messrs. Harvey and Penn of Saline; and Messrs. J. F. Ryland and Finis Ewing of Lafayette.

4. Jackson, Van Buren, Buchanan, Platte, Clinton, Clay, Ray, Caldwell, Davis, Carroll, Linn, and Livingston. The aspirants are Ex-Governor Boggs of Jackson; and Messrs. Atchison and Thornton of Clay.

5. Chariton, Macon, Randolph, Howard, Boone, Shelby, Marion, Lewis and Clarke. Here we have heard the names of Mr. Speaker Price of Chariton; Dr. Fort of Randolph; Messrs. Erickson, C. F. Jackson, H. L. Boone, and Dr. Scott of Howard; and Mr. McDaniel of Marion.

6. Callaway, Pike, Ralls, Lincoln, St. Charles, Monroe, Macon, Montgomery, and Audrain. In this district the contest will be between Messrs. Wells, and Smith, of Lincoln; Mr. Parsons of Pike; and Mr. Jameson of Callaway.

Here are the names of thirty-two Congressmen, only six of whom, if any, can be elected. We anticipate rare "sports of the ring," and promise our readers the news "always two days in advance of the mail."

The "Boston Daily Times," a spirited penny paper published in Boston, Mass., comes to us in an enlarged form, with new type. It is one of the most ably conducted papers in the Union. As to the merits of the "Boston Notion," we say nothing, as we have never received it. Send it